WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1902

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY CARRIFR-INDIANAPOLIS and SUBURBS. Daily, Sunday included, 50 cents per month. wif sout Sunday, 40 cents per month. Sunday, without daily, \$2.60 per year. Single copies: Daily, 2 cents; Sunday, 5 cents BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE. Dally, per week, 10 cents. Dally, Sunday included, per week, 15 cents

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nications intended for publication in paper must, in order to receive attention, mpanied by the name and address of the postage is included for that purpose.
Itered as second-class matter at Indianapolis,

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: NEV YORK-Astor House. CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, Auditorium Annex Hotel, Dearborn street, Auditorium Dearborn Station News Stand.

CINCANATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets; Louisville Book Co., 254 Fourth avenue, and Blaufeld Bros., 442 ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot.

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C .- Riggs House, Ebbitt

The careless motorman who caused the accident at Pittsfield, Mass., came very near precipitating a national calamity.

Unless the movement for a regular army post and a technical school in this city is made a success within a few days it will

A well-known citizen remarked yesterday that there is risk enough in a President's fatiguing trips and the strain of public speeches and receptions without adding any from bodily injuries.

A paper called the New Yorker says that, after all, the trust people would not be afraid of Tom L. Johnson were he President. He has made \$20,000,000 by monopolies, and "is really against the octopus only from his teeth out."

There were obvious reasons why the outside attendance to greet President Roosevelt yesterday should not be large, and the fact that the local mills and factories were all running on full time tended to lessen the impressiveness of the reception from a numerical point of view. It was very cordial, however.

Nothing that the Journal might say could emphasize its appreciation of the importance of the movement to secure at the same time a regular army post and a technical school for this city. As the time is short those who wish to aid the movement should communicate at once with the "Committee of Ten," P. O. Box 473.

A circular sent out by the "Committee of Ten" for the national technical instithe army post represents that the success of the movement depends entirely on the outcome of the popular subwhich has been started. The committee, whose address is P. O. Box 473, will be glad to receive subscriptions in any

"Holland," the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, gives figures that the meat packers have been annually from the trunk lines between the West and the seaboard a net profit of \$5,000,000 a year on their cars. It is this immense advantage which has given the great packers their monopoly, and which they hope to retain under their new combinations which will make them a single corporation.

After making commendable progress the movement to secure an army post and a technical school for Indianapolis has resulted in the appointment of a committee of ten, which it is hoped may carry the movement to success. The appointment of this committee is accompanied by other measures tending to popularize the subfund. The movement has now reached a point where popular subscriptions, even of small amounts, are desired, and to this end the committee asks that such subscriptions be sent to P. O. Box 473. Every subscription will be acknowl-

The President took the occasion of being in Michigan, which is the seat of the most promising beet-sugar interests, to declare that we must be generous to Cuba and enter into reciprocal relations. He declared, and rightly, that a cut in the sugar duty for the benefit of Cuba can do no sugar interest in this country any injury. It seems that all intelligent people must rect, yet the Oxnard correspondent in the Jews. Washington telegraphs the St. Louis Globe-Democrat that the opponents of the President's proposition will return to Congress to oppose it more persistently than they did during the last session.

Inter Ocean says Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is making vigorous war upon President Roosevelt because of his attitude toward | also the policy, so far as it can be gathtrusts, and that he will do all in his power to discredit him, even to using his influence the Democrats carry the next to urge the nomination of Mr. Cleveland if the President is the Republican candidate. If this is true it will help the President rather than harm him. It will show the country that the great organizer of combinations realizes that what the President is doing is designed to interfere with combinations in restraint of trade, and such a showing will increase the number of his friends. It is quite probable that the dispatch is deficient in fact, but it is not the first time the statement has been made, and the earlier state- the promoters and organizers of trusts. He ments have not been denied. As to Mr. Cleveland, it is known that the Morgan | prompt and energetic action, and that if

DAILY JOURNAL influence was in his favor in 1892 and that Congress would give him the power and his business interests are one. The Mr. Morgan is interested, displeased him, displeased the great financier. If this report is true, it can be predicted that the President is fortunate in his enemies.

> THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED TRIP ARRESTED.

The interruption of President Roosevelt's Western trip through a personal accident is a very regrettable incident. The public will not be surprised to learn that in the recent collision at Pittsfield, Mass., the President received an injury on his leg which developed into a small abscess requiring timely treatment. This fact was brought to light by a surgical examination made by highly competent authorities before the President's speech at the Columbia Club, in this city, yesterday afternoon. The examination disclosed that, while the President's injury was not serious or threatening, it was such as to make it advisable that he should have treatment and rest. It was accordingly decided that the President's contemplated Western trip should be called off, and that after treatment of his injury in a local hospital, he should return to Washington. The original injury at Pittsfield may not have been very serious, but it has probably been aggravated by lack of attention and by the President's strenuous movements and his personal injuries.

The country will heartily approve of the decision of the examining surgeons to cancel the President's traveling engagements for the present. Great as the disappointment may be to particular localities, the people at large do not wish to see any unnecessary risks or pain imposed upon the chief magistrate of the Nation. Long railroad trips are at best accompanied by sufficient risks, and it is not desirable that any President should assume extra ones. President Roosevelt might have had plenty of strength and nerve to continue his Western trip, and yet its continuance might have involved serious results. It is much better that he should have timely treatment and rest. His vigorous constitution and the healing power of nature will work a speedy cure of the temporary disability.

SECRETARY HAY AND THE ROU-MANIAN JEWS.

No state paper of recent years has excited more interest in diplomatic circles or been more warmly approved by prominent individuals than Secretary Hay's recent paper regarding the persecution of the Jews in Roumania. Only one of the governments addressed has yet answered the note officially, but expressions of the press which cannot be overlooked. The individual expressions of approval have been regreatest Jews living, pronounced it "magnificent." Lord Rothschild wired his congratulations from London and said: "The influence of the United States government is and always must be paramount." The Rev. Dr. Gaster, a distinguished London the celebrated author, speaks of it as "a noble historic document, setting a prece-

dent in political righteousness." note which does not seem to have attracted public attention as yet. The note begins by saying that negotiations are to be begun between the United States and Roumania for a naturalization treaty that will give the United States a chance to insist upon the adoption of a provision which will bind the Roumanian government to protect its being persecuted in Roumania are not natives, yet they are classed and treated as such. They are native-born Roumanians, and therefore entitled to the same protection as other citizens, yet they are treated as aliens who can only become citizens by naturalization. Dr. Planstein, a prominent Jew of New York and secretary of the Educational Alliance in that city, says:

Birth in Roumania does not give citizenship. I met a man in Bucharest eightyfour years old, whose grandfather had been born in Roumania. Yet this man was not a citizen, nor was his grandson, a soldier. who had aided in the victory of Plevna, a citizen. It is by keeping the Jews aliens that Roumania is able to discriminate against them and yet keep within the terms of the treaty of Berlin. A Bulgar, a Servian, a Turk can generally obtain naturalization without difficulty and at no expense But when a Jew is in the case it is a different question. All naturalization is by a special bill passed on by both houses of the loumanian Legislature. I myself know of a Jew who paid 100,000 francs to obtain this privilege. In 1900 there were only 800 naturalized Jews to a total Jewish population of 400,000. I am practically certain that there have been no naturalizations since then. This is the way in which the government keeps the Jews a separate class of

From this it appears that the deplorable condition of the Jews in Roumania is due to the fact that, being denied citizenship, they can be treated as aliens. If the United States in negotiating a naturalization treaty can secure recognition of the principle that nativity constitutes citizenship see that the President's statement is cor- it will have won an important point for

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

William J. Bryan, the "peerless leader" of the Democratic party, who is lying in wait for the presidential nomination in 1904, has declared that the way to deal with A New York dispatch to the Chicago the promoters, organizers and managers of trusts is to "put them in stripes," meaning to send them to the penitentiary. This is ered, of the local trust-smashing organ. By trusts in both cases is meant all corporations, each and every one of which, according to the new Democratic code, is equally a public enemy and a fit subject for the smashing process.

It is interesting to contemplate what might have happened if the gifted Bryan had been elected President in 1900 and a Democratic Congress with him. In his first annual message he would have called attention to the evils and dangers of trusts and corporations, and would have asked Congress to suspend the writ of habeas corpus and give him authority to imprison would have said the time had come for

he was in the syndicate which secured would put some of the leading offenders in one favorable contract for bonds issued, stripes. Of course, Congress would have and came very near getting another. He acted on his recommendation. The Demosupported Mr. McKinley on the money cratic party never shirks responsibility. It issue, and it is probable that his politics is a party of initiative and of action, and always carries out its campaign pledges. President's action in enjoining the merger | When Mr. Bryan had been given power of the Northern Pacific, the Burlington to put trust magnates in stripes he would and the Great Northern railroads, in which | have lost no time in acting. Perhaps one and the President's attitude toward trusts, of would have been George F. Baer, presinamely, that they should be the objects of | dent of the Philadelphia & Reading Railfederal supervision and control, has further road, a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat. The imprisonment of Mr. Baer would stricken terror to the hearts of the presidents of the other anthracite coal roads, and the present strike would have been averted. Mr. Baer in stripes would have been an impressive object lesson. Next in order, perhaps, would have been Mr. Lewis Nixon, late chief of Tammany, and moter of a shipbuilding trust. He would have been an early victim because he was an anti-Bryan man. Of course, President Bryan would have put him behind the bars as soon as possible. Then Hon. William C. Whitney, Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the navy, a man of great wealth and director in numerous trusts and corporations, would have demanded attention. Mr. Whitney would have looked odd in stripes, but Mr. Bryan is a peerless leader and a man of his word. J. Pierpont Morgan would have been in stripes long before this. E. C. Benedict, President Cleveland's banking and yachting friend, Perry Belmont and a host of other Democratic capitalists, bankers, presidents of corporations and promoters of trusts would have been imprisoned. No trial would have been necessary, because a Democratic Congress would have suspended trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus as against trust magnates, and disposition to underrate the seriousness of President Bryan would have had a free hand. By the time all the presidents and managing directors of trusts and corporations were in stripes the trust evil would have been eliminated and business would have gone on swimmingly.

PUBLIC MANNERS.

No large city in the United States has more large public assemblages one year with another than Indianapolis, and nowhere are the authorities more experienced or better skilled in handling crowds. The crowd yesterday was not nearly as large as many that have been seen here, but the details regarding its management were well carried out. There would have been a great many more people present from outside the city had it not been that so many attended the state fair last week and that the President's itinerary in the State included some of the most populous districts and largest towns. Everybody likes to see a live President, but when people can gratify this curiosity without traveling a considerable distance they will do so There can be no question, however, of the President's strong hold on the people, nor of the growing interest that attaches to his personality.

As far as the programme of yesterday's reception and the handling of the crowd were concerned, they were perfect, and nothing could be found for criticism except indicate that it is regarded as something in minor features. It does not look very well for a city official riding in an open buggy markable. Prof. Max Nordau, one of the of the President of the United States to be smoking a cigar. Solomon did not say "There is a time to smoke and a time not to smoke," but it is as true as if he had said it. Again, when the President of the in the cause of civilization and humanity | United States continually removes his hat to a throng through which he is passing every man ought to do as much in return. rabbi, called it "a clarion message on be- It is related that on one occasion when half of human liberty." Israel Zangwill, General Washington touched his hat in return for a like salutation from a colored man, some one asked, "Why do you touch your hat to a negro?" His answer was, There is one aspect of the secretary's "I cannot afford to be outdone in politeness by a slave." With a little paraphrasing the anecdote might be made to teach that the people ought not to be outdone in politeness by their President. A President who goes among the people expects to be stared at, and he has many things to fatigue him. yet if he is polite enough to continually remove his hat to the people, at much inconvenience to himself, they should return the compliment. An exhibition of public good manners adds to the charm of the most hospitable reception.

THE HUMORISTS.

His Lordship-Will your father be at the dock? She-Why, yes, dear. Some one must pay the duties on you. Lovers' Quarrel.

Baltimore Herald. Beryl-Cholly is nothing if not up to date. H said to Ethel-Sibyl-But I thought they had quarreled. Beryl-So they did. But he told her their quarrel was a "wireless" one. Sibyl-How did it resemble wireless telegraphy?

Beryl-Because they had "words over nothing." Error Irreparable.

New York Sun.

Life.

Lars Porsenna has just sworn by the nine gods "I mean by the football eleven," he hastily corrected himself. However, it was impossible to substitute the wouldn't fit into his meter.

Jury's Sympathy.

New York Weekly. Stranger-You still have lynching here, do you? Westerner-Only in the case of bad characters.

When a fairly good citizen gets arrested for anything we always let the law take its course "That's encouraging '

a chance."

An Improvement.

Chicago Record-Herald. "I'm glad to say," said the strong-minded lady, "I've cured my husband of smoking around "Indeed!" her neighbor returned. "And has

e given up the habit altogether?" "Oh, no. That would be too much to expect of a mere man. He goes down to the saloon on the next corner now and does his disgusting puffing | to the hospital and the first announcement Oliver Knew.

New York World. Cromwell had just given his famous advice: 'Put your trust in Providence and keep your powder dry.' "We can manage the trust all right," replied a corporation lawyer, "but how about the pow-

"You dunderhead!" roared the lord protector. give it to a girl in a bathing suit." Thus, indeed, did the great man prove that, though he was a Roundhead, it was none the

Not Afraid.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Follow the speeches of President Roosevelt and you will easily discover that he isn't a bit more afraid of meeting a political ssue than he is of tackling a mountain lion

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) were thrown behind his head with his hands clasped. Occasionally the pain became so severe that his elbows bent close to the sides of his head as if to ease the pain. His eyes were closed and his teeth pressed close together.

In the operating room he was placed on the operating table on the east side of the room. Everything had been made ready for the President's coming. The table was moved slightly around to get all the light that came in from a south window and the surgeons began their examination of the

They found that on the left leg, between the ankle and the knee, about midway on the outside of the limb, a bruise about an inch in diameter that he had received when his carriage was struck by the trolley car near Pittsfield, Mass. Through the irritation caused by walking a pus sack had formed in the center of the bruise. Swelling had raised the skin over the injury perceptibly. The doctors immediately prepared to operate on the injury by washing it with carbolized soap and water and wiving the leg around the injury. Ether was applied as a local anaesthetic by Dr. J. H. Oliver. Dr. Oliver then inserted an instrument

for the purpose of removing the serum from the wound. The puncture made was very slight, but it was sufficient to cause considerable pain to the President, who winced as the needle-like instrument penetrated the skin. The serum aspirated freely and two ounces were drained from the puncture. The wound was dressed with an aeseptic bandage and the leg was elevated by means of a sling prepared for the pur-

REQUIRED LITTLE TIME. The operation was of a simple nature, and did not in itself consume over five minutes. About twenty-five minutes were spent in the operating room preparing the wound for the puncture, the removing of the serum and in dressing the hurt after

Dr. Oliver performed the operation. Dr. George J. Cook, Dr. Henry Jameson, Dr. Lung and Dr. Richardson assisted in details of the task. The others in the room at the time were Secretary Cortelyou, Assistant Secretary Loeb, Seretary of War Root, Sisters Stella and Mary Joseph and three nurses, Miss Prang, Miss Habich and Miss La Moureux. They assisted the surgeons. Every detail was looked after by these sisters and nurses.

All the surgeons and doctors were in sickroom attire, long white gowns with no sleeves, enveloping completely the body of the wearer, and the white caps used with the surgical gowns. The nurses were dressed in similar gowns. The sisters wore

the regulation attire of the hospital. The President after the operation was placed again in the operating carriage, which was carried by Drs. Mace and Dowd, internes of the hospital. He was taken again to the elevator and thence to his room once more. The President stood the operation splendidly. After he was removed to his room he was very cheerful and chatted freely with the doctors, with Secretary Root, Secretary Cortelyou and Assistant Secretary Loeb. He was placed in bed, with the injured leg elevated by means of a sling.

After the President was in bed the doctors held another informal consultation, in which the injury and its treatment were discussed. The President's supper was brought to him and he ate heartily. After he finished his supper he rested easily, without apparently suffering pain.

THE HOSPITAL GUARDED.

Hear the News. As the time approached for the removal of President Roosevelt from St. Vincent's Hospital thousands of curious people gathered in the vicinity of the hospital and maintained respectful order. The fact that the President's condition or the nature of the operation were not generally known caused great anxiety to spread over the crowd. Hundreds of people stood on the outside of the ropes stretched on the north side of South street and the west side of and prior to the time of the departure of the party from the hospital the people were content to stand near the ropes and watch intently every person who entered or left

The approaches to the entrances to the hospital were dark early in the evening until the electric street lamps were lighted. The darkness caused the secret service officers and members of the local detective and police department to be very watchful, while members of the militia and a detachment of Battery A were on duty near the men were commanded by Captain Kruger and the detachment of Battery A was under command of Capt. Harry Callon. South street and Delaware street were guarded from the time the President was taken into the hospital until after he was carried to his train, which was backed on the Pennsylvania tracks to South street.

MILITIA AT THE ENTRANCES. Members of the militia were stationed at the entrances to the hospital and they were ordered to permit no one to enter except members of the presidential party and the local physicians and surgeons who assisted in the operation. Senators Fairbanks and coaches, and a large number of secret servevening were challenged by the guard and posed of a number of militiamen and sevgreater heroes, for Macaulay had already started not permitted to enter until Lieut. Van eral officers, pummeled the crowd back the "Lays of Ancient Rome," and said eleven Camp, who had charge of the main en- with their muskets. Senator Fairbanks, and the nature of their business.

the fourth floor of the hospital facing South | men were also stationed about, but no street. When this fact was whispered about | respect was shown them by either the offithe crowd slowly moved toward the north side of South street and intently watched | The men pushed everybody back and the the windows of the room. There was scarce-"Yes, you see, an average jury can always be ly any noise and no confusion. The clatter depended upon to hang a good citizen if it gets of hoofs on the paved streets as the into the crowd. The city police officers mounted officers rode by was the only noise that could be heard. All conversations were | nerias the secret service men and the discarried on in an undertone. About 7 o'clock Senator Fairbanks arrived at the hospital and soon afterward Senator Beveridge's carriage drove to the curb and he alighted. Governor Durbin was the next distinguished

> visitor to arrive at the hospital. Nearly a score of newspaper men were gathered near the South-street entrance of the President's condition was imparted by Col. Russel B. Harrison. He came out of the hospital and was hailed by the newspaper men. He said he had been with the President from 6 o'clock in the evening and that the chief executive was cheerful and | see to it that I am treated with courtesy."

MR. CORTELYOU'S ARRIVAL. Secretary Cortelyou arrived at the hosbeen to the presidential train, where he party who protested. issued an official statement of the character of the operation and the President's condition. Secretary Cortelyou stood in up until one of the members of the party front of the hospital until final preparations were made to carry the President to the President's car called a halt and told the train. He said:

"The President suffered so much from the bruise during the last day or two that fuse in apologies, saying: "Of course we t was decided this morning to have him did not know you." undergo an operation in Indianapolis. Sen- The President, lying on a stretcher while

graph from Logansport to surgeons in this | raised and carried to his car, but not until city to meet the presidential train and hold a consultation regarding the best time to perform the operation. Senator Beveridge telegraphed to Dr. John H. Oliver and Dr. George J. Cook, and they had charge of the operation. I am glad that we were in Indianapolis when the operation became necessary, for this city has competent surgeons and this hospital is probably as good as any one in the country. The President has received extraordinarily good treatment here. He spoke this morning and at noon at the Columbia Club while suffering great pain. He regretted having to cancel the remainder of the trip, but it was deemed advisable to

return to Washington immediately." Secretary Cortelyou ordered four of the Pullman porters on the presidential train to report at the hospital, and the porters took their positions near the main entrance. They remained there until the time arrived for the removal of the President, and they carried the stretcher on which the President lay to the train. Dr. Oliver came from the hospital accompanied by a secret-service officer and they drove to the train. Dr. Oliver measured the width of the rear door of the President's private car for the purpose of ascertaining if the stretcher could be carried into the train. Dr. Oliver soon returned to the hospital.

ORDER TO THE OFFICERS. It was about 7:30 when the mounted poice and the detachment from Battery A were ordered to take their position on Delaware street, opposite the hospital. South-street entrance was not left unguarded, as members of the militia were ordered to remain there. The four Pullman porters, Secretary Cortelyou and members of the secret service took their posttions near the Delaware-street entrance. Secret-service officers carefully scrutinized every person who was on the inside of the ropes. Three of the officers stood by the door, while others waited on the curb or waited by the crowd on the opposite side of the street.

The Pullman porters were ordered into the hospital and they carried the stretcher to the train. Senator Beveridge left the hospital in advance of the party, and as ecretary Cortelyou stepped to the side of the stretcher and was followed by three secret-service men.

There was a death-like stillness and the people craned their necks to catch glimpse of the President. As the President was carried from the hospital he lay flat on his back and the covers were pulled up under his chin. His eyes were closed for a time, and as the light from the electric lamps spread on his face as he was carried to the middle of the street many men in the crowd removed their hats, believing that the President's condition was very

Women stood near the ropes nervously watching the procession. Mounted police led the way to the train, which was less artillerymen marched on either side of the stretcher, with Senator Beveridge directly in front and Secretary Cortelyou and secret-service officers walking at the rear. A complete guard was stationed around the stretcher, while militiamen and patrolmen walked next to the curb to prevent the crowd from surging to the middle of the street.

There was no demonstration of any kind, as the people seemed to think that the chief executive was in a precarious condition. So complete was the guard around the stretcher that the people could not get a glimpse of the President as he was carried to the train. The crowd moved forward, and it was with some difficulty that the secret service men, militia and police officers pushed the people back from the train. One officious militia Great Crowd Anxiously Waited to officer refused to permit members of the presidential party near the train and even ordered some of the secret service officers

Efforts were made to lift the stretcher to the platform, but it could be seen that the stretcher could not be placed in position where it could be taken into the car. President Roosevelt was tenderly lifted from the stretcher near the steps of the private car, and in the hands of three stalwart secret service officers, directed by Dr. Oliver, the President was carried slowly into Delaware street, and never removed their the car. He was partially dressed and gaze from the hospital. Only a few talked | wore his glasses, but his face showed that he had suffered pain. As the people near the car caught sight of the magnificent form of the President as he was lifted into the car and realized for the first time that his condition was evidently not very serious there were half-smothered cheers.

DEPARTURE OF PRESIDENT.

Members of His Party Treated Shame-

fully by Men in Uniform. The President's train was backed down on the Pensylvania tracks to South street, command of Captain Hyland, the patrol- o'clock last night to receive the President and party. A crowd of spectators at once congregated about the train and gradually became larger until the street was filled long before the train departed. Secretary Root, of the War Department, Senator Fairbanks and Governor Durbin drove down to the train to bid farewell to the President. They were joined by others and stood with the crowd in the street until the distinguished patient arrived. Later, Senator Beveridge and others arrived to

say farewell. A detachment of police was sent to the train to keep the crowd back from the Beveridge, Governor Durbin and others ice men were also present. When the who called at the hospital during the early | President arrived the military escort, comtrance, ascertained whe the callers were Governor Durbin and Secretary Root were standing along the line of approach to President Roosevelt occupied a room on greet the President and the secret service cers of the militia or the men under them. officers caught hold of persons, irrespective of their station, and shoved them deep were also handled in about the same mantinguished persons who came to bid the President farewell.

Captain Hyland tried to explain matters to the militiamen and while he was talking a captain of the military put his hand on the chest of a member of the presidential party and shoved him back, saying, "We don't give a d-- for the police, you've got to get back." This statement encouraged the privates to use abusive language and one militiaman said to a member of the party, who presented his credentials, "We don't give a d- who you are, you've got to get back." "I will replied the man. "Oh, you go to hell." said the soldier and gave him a push. "Don't give me any of your back talk," pital shortly after 7 o'clock, after having said the officer in charge, to one of the

CALLED A HALT. This procedure of the militiamen was kept who was standing on the rear platform of the militiamen to be more respectful. This quieted the soldiers, and they became pro-

this tumult was going on, was finally the militiamen had been quieted and order was restored. The event caused an unnecessary turmoil about the President, and the secret-service men and police officers had to crowd around him to prevent him from being shoved about. Captain Halls, of the secret-service department, after the President was safely in his car, mopped the perspiration from his face and said: "Well, I suppose those fellows don't know

Secretary Root, Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge and Governor Durbin followed the President into his car, and, after he was at rest on his couch, bade him farewell. They then returned to their carriages and the train left at 7:45.

The President stood the trip from the hospital to the car with apparently little discomfert. In the car he said he did not notice the trip, and was in fine spirits when the train pulled out. The train was not run into the Union Station, but went directly out of the city on its way to

PRESIDENT'S SURGEONS.

Eminent Indianapolis Men Who Attended Him at Hospital.

The three Indianapolis physicians participated in the operation on President Roosevelt are among the city's best-known members of the profession. They are all members of the faculty of the Medical College of Indiana. Dr. John H. Oliver is a son of the late Dr. Dandridge H. Oliver, for many years a practitioner here. Many years ago he was superintendent of the City Hospital and attracted attention to the institution by his excellent management. He continued a general practice after leaving the hospital, but applied himself especially to surgery, and he has for several years limited his practice to this branch. Dr. Oliver holds the chair of general surgery in the Medical College of Indiana. He is forty years old, and has a reputation beyond the State for his surgical performances.

Dr. Oliver prepared the statement of the President's injury and its treatment was issued by Secretary Cortelyou. the porters came out bearing the President, said last night that he could not add to might be said about the injury and its treatment.

Dr. George J. Cook, who was a consulter with Dr. Oliver, said after he left the hospital: "Dr. Oliver's statement is ample, and I fully concur in it. I do not care to supplement it with any individual expression. There was no difference of opinion among the physicians."

Dr. Cook is one of the most noted surgeons of Indiana. He came to this city from Louisville twenty years ago, after graduation from the Medical College of Louisville. He is a member of the faculty of the Medical College of Indiana, and its secretary. He has a surgery department and lectures and demonstrates on gastrothan a square away. The detachment of intestinal and rectal surgery. His practice is now limited to surgery of this character. Dr. Cook is fifty-eight years old and is regarded as one of the leading surgeons in his special class.

Dr. Henry Jameson, the other physician associated with Dr. Oliver and Dr. Cook, is dean of the Medical College of Indiana. He has practiced medicine in this city for thirty-one years and is regarded as a leading general practitioner. He became known throughout the country in March, 1900, by being the physician of General Harrison during his fatal illness at that time. He is fifty-four years old. Dr. Jameson said it would be useless to make a supplementary statement concerning the operation on the President. "It was understood by the physicians and Secretary Cortelyou," said he, "that the physicians would concur in a general statement and confine their expressions to that form. This statement amply explained the injury and the operation, and I do not believe it could be well enlarged on."

SISTER REGINA OLD FRIEND.

Had Ministered to the President Be-

fore-His Evening Meal. President Roosevelt's supper at the hospital was served to him at 5:45 o'clock. It consisted of a cup of tea, several pieces of well-browned toast, two soft-boiled eggs and fruit. The meal, while distinctly of the sick-room variety, was relished by the President, who ate heartily. The supper was served by Sister Regina, who acted as a special nurse.

Yesterday was not the first time that President Roosevelt had been in care of Sister Regina. When the Spanish-American war broke out she, as one of the Sisters of Charity, gave her services to the government as a nurse. At the beginning of the war Sister Regina was sent to Montauk Point. When the Rough Riders returned from Cuba the regiment went into camp at Montauk Point. Many of the troopers were ill and Colonel Roosevelt was himself/under the weather for a few days. During this time he was cared for by Sister Regina, who nursed him during a slight illness.

The President became well acquainted with the Sister of Charity during the days at Montauk Point, and yesterday, when he was taken to the hospital, he recognized her at once. He was as much pleased by the meeting as the nurse and exchanged pleasant greetings with her. On account of her care of the President while he was colonel of the Rough Riders Sister Regina took a special interest in him during his stay at the hospital last night.

MOST SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

Dr. Mace, Hospital Interne, Dreamed Night Before of President's Illness.

A singular incident is connected with the treatment of President Roosevelt in St. Vincent's Hospital. Monday night Dr. Mace, one of the internes at the hospital, dreamed that the President had been taken suddenly ill, that he had been removed to St. Vincent's Hospital and had been operated upon. The dream was very clear, and when Dr. Mace awoke his mind refused to detach itself from the phenomenon. The fact that the President was to come to the city that morning made the dream of more importance to him than it otherwise would have been. He made no secret of his dream and re-

lated it to Sister Stella early yesterday morning. She ridiculed the idea that anything worthy of belief could attach to the dream. Dr. Mace, although thinking little more about his queer vision until the teleroom prepared for the President, was the beneficiary of the big news story of the vaguely disturbed all day. About 2 o'clock, when the message came from Dr. J. H. Oliver to prepare a room, and that the President was not feeling well

and probably would have to be operated upon. Sister Stella, who is the sister superior of the institution, took the matter as a joke, since at the same time she recalled the dream Dr. Mace had the night before. She laughed and refused to take Dr. Oliver's message seriously for a few minutes until he convinced her that it was a serious matter. Secretary Cortelyou then stepped to the telephone and corroborated Dr. Oliver's statement. Then, realizing the seriousness of the

message, Sister Stella began preparations for the reception of President Roosevelt. In an incredibly short time the room was prepared, the operating room got in shape and all other details completed

Secretary Root's Plans.

watch on the first carriage. The hurried trip was understood to be be-

cause the schedule had been exceeded and it was necessary to make haste. Hence thousands broke over the ropes into Meridan street and pursued the rapidly-disappearing cavalcade. At the station the crowd parted, but was astonished as the party nurried on past the train and southward At South street it turned east and drove rapidly to St. Vincent's Hospital. The carriages were quickly brought to the entrance on South street, and the President hastened into the building, still exhibiting his fortitude by not exposing his condition. The entrances to the hospital were at once taken charge of by Col. Russell B. Harrison, at the President's request, and by the secret-service men. The police and mounted escort from the battery were dismounted,

uled to speak to-day, and fulfill his

Peoria at 11:50 last night.

of the programme in opening the Illinois

and Ohio campaigns. The secretary, with

Senator Fairbanks and Governor Durbin,

went to bid the President farewell and get

his baggage out of the train. He left for

TALKED WHILE IN PAIN.

Great Crowd Soon Discovered that

Something Was Wrong.

The great crowd in front of the Columbia

Club saw nothing in the President's man-

ner that indicated that he was suffering.

He spoke earnestly and impressively, yet

while he was speaking there came the in-

formation that his effort was heroic, and

that it was to be followed by an operation

on the surgeon's table. This was not

treated seriously. It was not generally

known among the officials and police until

just about the time when he appeared to

enter his carriage. Even then nothing in

his manner permitted detection of his suf-

fering. It had begun to drizzle rain and his

carriage top had been closed, so that after

he entered the carriage with Governor

Durbin and Secertary Cortelyou he was

not observed. He leaned back in the car-

riage and made no effort to return the

acclaim that met him. All the escort ex-

cept the mounted portion had been de-

tached, without understanding why, and all

the carriages had been sent away except

two. The cavalcade formed about the two

carriages and left the club at a brisk trot.

This was astonishing to the spectators,

who lined the sidewalks of Meridian street

clear to the depot, where several thousand

were assembled to witness the departure.

The second carriage contained the secret-

service officers, who kept their usual close

and guarded the approaches to the hos-It took but a few minutes to convey the President to the hospital, yet in that few minutes an intimation of his condition got abroad and became the basis of the most absurd exaggeration. Some one passed the word to the police that he was suffering from an abscess of the brain and that an save his life. Another canard was that he had been poisoned. Not long after bulletins were posted explaining the character of the operation and public excitement was somewhat allayed. There was no report that he had been the victim of any violence or dis-

THE PITTSFIELD ACCIDENT.

Where the President's Injury Was

Received Sept. 3. President Roosevelt's illness yesterday was caused primarily by the injury he received Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock in the morning, near Pittsfield, Mass., when a trolley car crashed into the carriage in which he was riding with Secretary Cortelyou and Governor W. Murray Stone, of Massachusetts. Secret-service Officer William Craig was instantly killed in the accident, Governor Stone and Secretary Cortelyou were injured and the driver of the carriage, D. J.

Craft, was also hurt. When the President was extricated from debris of the carriage it was found that he had suffered several bruises, several deep cuts on the side of the head and a deep cut on the chin. One of the bruises he received was responsible for the abscess operation yesterday afternoon. The accident occurred at a crossing of the road between Pittsfield and Lenox on

an interurban electric line. A REPORTER'S ENTHUSIASM.

It Caused Him to Be Ejected from the

Operating Room. The precautions of the local committee, the physicians and the presidential party to secure privacy for the President during his stay at St. Vincent's Hospital, and the vigilance of the secret-service men were unavailing to keep all of the newspaper men at arm's length, as it were, as had been calculated. It is the custom for the official spokesmen of such parties to give out information through carefully prepared and sometimes woefully indefinite "bulletins" that do not meet the catechetical requirements of men trained to go to the bottom of everything. The rule of the newspaper reporter is to get all he

can and to use what is necessary. Yesterday when word reached newspaper circles that the President was to be taken to St. Vincent's Hospital it found its way first to one of the Journal corps. Being assigned to a particular duty in connection with the presidential party he communicated the information to a genial and laborloving colleague who is trained to get the best of the police most of the time. The colleague, however, hesitated about going to the hospital, fearing that he was "being strung." He went, however, and when he gained admission found that all preparations had been made to receive the President. No one thought of excluding him. He did not explain that he was a reporter and his appearance, studious, quiet and undemonstrative, justified the thought of the hospital attaches that he was a young doctor. He waited with patience until the distinguished patient had been

He was so patient in fact that he permitted circumstances over which he had no control whatever (he may explain) to carry him into the operating room before the surgeons and the patient. Still no one interfered. He trembled with excitement as the serious, not-to-be-fooled secret-service men entered, cast their cold eyes about the room and did not exterminate him. The excitement rose in him as Dr. Oliver turned to him and said:

"Doctor, will you kindly remove that

LOST HIS CONSCIENCE. He removed the chair and also all vestige of conscience. He felt that he certainly looked as much a doctor as some of the internes who were in the room ready to assist their more skilled brethren. He grasped his opportunity. Alone, of the myriad of news gatherers who were besleging the place, he was permitted by circumstances aforesaid (over which he had no control)) to witness the operation on the President. He became buoyant with pride. He glanced out of the window. In the street he saw his colleagues and competitors filtting about, plucking people by the coat and seeking information; he saw the competitors of his paper chewing their pencils in silent wrath as they listened to the barbarous explanations of Colonel Russell B. Harrison that all newspaper men had been forbidden even to enter the building and that they had all been ejected. He saw the militia and police obstructing every means phone call came to the hospital to have a of access, and he knew that he alone was

> "Doctor," said Dr. Cook, turning to him "will you hold this a minute" He was tempted to say that he would go him fifty-nine minutes better but he didn't. He was too excited, too satisfied with his position. A scoop of the world was in his

> At this period of elation he thought of something. It was something he might not remember. It was a necessary and inseparable incident of the story. Dr. Cook relieved him of his burden and his astuteness. He tried very secretly to filch a piece of paper and, in a dark corner, scratch a note that the necessary and inseparable fact should not be lost. Everyone was intently watching the op-

> eration. A few strokes of the pencil and the fact would be noted. Before these strokes were completed a voice at his side "You get out of here."

Circumstances over which he had no con-When it was ascertained that the control were this time his misfortune. For it dition of the President was not serious, was a secret service agent. A glance into his cold eyes told him that the short phrase Secretary of War Root decided to continue was mandatory, and he stood not on the his trip to Peoria, Ill., where he is schedorder of going, but went. Soon he